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MASSACHUSETTS TER[illegible]TENARY

Plans for Observing Anniversary of Founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony---State-Wide Appeal in View

The Massachusetts Bay Celebration committee is now engaged in arranging local representation for the state tercentenary of 1930 in each of the cities and towns where interest exists; and the committee hopes this may eventually mean all communities of the Commonwealth, as the plans now fairly well defined are better understood, especially as to the state wide celebration to devolve benefits as well as arouse sentimental interest.

It is not intended to promote a great celebration in each place, but to have some center of information as plans advance.

Several communities are already represented on the committee. Interest in a considerable observance has come from the Connecticut valley section. Interested individuals or organizations are now invited to send suggestions, with reasons for selection, from other communities, or as to added representation from such as are already listed.

The several towns and cities in the metropolitan area whose actual tercentenary date is 1930 are expected to have official committees, and some are already appointed, but the other places may be adequately represented by one or two individuals privately chosen, or by a more formal citizens' committee; this as local circumstances dictate. It is relative to these other communities that the present request is especially directed.

The general plan of the Massachusetts Bay Celebration committee, which has been advancing preliminaries since last December, is to arrange for a display throughout the state of the existing resources, so plentiful in this section, for the edification of visitors from the rest of the country, with special attention to the distinctive, cultural, historical and sectional features that people like to associate with New England and to inspect on such special occasions as the Tercentenary will afford. The country itself, the vistas, hills, seashore, climate, fishing, winter sports, antiques, people, institutions, the business and industries, the forms of social and civic service, educational and religious fixtures; these and many more everyday features of community life are interest people from other places, most of whom regard this as a mother- and of more or less personal attachment.

While the larger elements of the celebration will naturally center in and about Boston, certain elements may quite properly be in other sections of the state. The general idea is to dedicate the entire year of 1930 to the tercentenary, with special events to take place in different places according to a pre-arranged schedule. This will enable the Berkshire section or the Cape to share in the benefits and the interest, as well as the industrial centers of New Bedford, Fall River or Worcester; a decentralized community exposition of itself. Where a city has among its customary assets some one or two distinctive features, these may be placed on display and special attention called to them; and added features may be created during the next two or three years which will be of value for display in 1930 but remain thereafter as needed permanent betterments of beauty and utility.

The committee in a special information sheet says:

"The idea of a whole community become a living exposition of its o[illegible] inspiring possessions is unique! [illegible] hasn't been done! The opportunity [illegible] us to do something distinctive a[illegible] beneficial is unequalled! Instead [illegible] an artificial and bothersome 'worl[illegible] fair,' which is out of the question n[illegible] anyway, we may have a celebrati[illegible] such as only Massachusetts can hav[illegible] because of our traditional spirit of a[illegible] complishment, and because of our ac[illegible] cumulation of cultural, historic, interesting features—both the old and the new augmented by special features of fitting character.

"Every city and town in Massachusetts, as well as every organization, institution and individual controlling semi-public service, may formulate forthwith a list of needs to increase convenience and comfort, and hammer away at them until 1930. At least such things can be planned, and the plans exhibited, to indicate our faith in future advancement.

"No extraordinary expenditures from public funds are necessary to carry out this plan. Much co-operation and an aggressive spirit will gain the end. With the necessary factors for enjoyment and cultural inspiration, we can focus the attention of all America on Massachusetts and its Tercentenary from now until 1930, and millions of people will gladly come. They need not fear disappointment."

The present organization of the Massachusetts Bay committee of which Ralph Adams Cram is chairman will soon give way to a more permanent organization to be incorporated under Massachusetts laws for civic, educational and non-commercial companies. Information of the cultural and distinctive features suggested by the present committee is contained in a printed bulletin of which copies are available to those interested, by application to the office of the committee at 44 School street, Boston. Another bulletin in process of completion will deal with the matter of permanent betterments.

Organizations already interested in or actually co-operating with the Massachusetts Bay committee in advancing its Tercentenary plans include the New England council, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Boston Society of Architects, Colonial Dames, Colonial society, New England Historical and Geneological society, Bostonian society, Massachusetts Historical society, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Founders and Patriots, Dorchester Historical society, Somerville Historical society, Newton Central council, Massachusetts and Boston Hotel associations, Boston and Maine railroad, N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Massachusetts Real Estate exchange, and a number of others.

The various natural and specially created attractions are to be co-ordinated into one grand Massachusetts Tercentenary program and given national publicity to arouse interest of the people to come here in 1930 in large numbers. It is no part of the committee's plan to artifically create the elements of the Tercentenary by some magic of a central super-organization with millions to spend, but on the contrary to encourage many separate interests to do their own parts for their own advantage, which in the aggregate will redound to the advantage of the entire state. The American Legion, for instance, can concentrate on the convention of that year here; the Shriners, the Boy Scouts, the Rotary international, the Advertising

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ALL EVENTS COMBINED INTO ONE GRAND PROGRAM
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A glorified old home coming!

The idea of a whole community become a living exposition of its own inspiring possessions is unique! It hasn't been done! The opportunity for us to do something distinctive and beneficial is unequalled! A "talking point" with an appeal!

Instead of an artificial, expensive and bothersome "world's fair", which is out of the question now anyway, we may have a celebration such as only Massachusetts can have, because of our traditional spirit of accomplishment, and because of our accumulation of cultural, historic, interesting features - both the old and the new augmented by special features of fitting character.

So, let us prepare to make public and private preparations, with improvements that can be placed on exhibition and otherwise used, for the enlightenment of ourselves as well as the edification of the people who will be summoned here for 1930; and the betterments to remain as community assets for us and our successors.

Every city and town in Massachusetts, as well as every organization, institution and individual controlling semi-public service, may formulate forthwith a list of needs to increase convenience and comfort, and hammer away at them until 1930. At least such things can be planned, and the plans exhibited, to indicate our faith in future advancement. The state and municipalities may profitably accomplish agreed upon forward-looking projects.

No extraordinary expenditures from public funds are necessary to carry out this plan. Much cooperation and an aggresive spirit will gain the end. With the necessary factors for enjoyment and cultural inspiration, we can focus the attention of all America on Massachusetts and its Tercentenary from now until 1930, and millions of people will gladly come. They need not fear disappointment.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE
44 School St., Boston

СЛАВЯНСКИЙ
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МУЗЕЯ

American Democracy and World Peace

* 2351.93

Four Lectures by EDWIN D. MEAD

I. New England in England. II. The Watch on the Rhine. III. The Influence of Thomas Jefferson. IV. The United States and the United World.

The purpose of these lectures is to show that peace and freedom go together. In order to peace, the world must be made safe for democracy, and democratic nations must be predominant in the family of nations, subordinating for the common welfare all control by privilege or class. Modern democracy rose in England and New England, with the Puritan movement, which was alike politics and religion. This is the background of the Massachusetts Tercentenary. The second lecture of the course considers the contributions from other European sources to the main stream. The preëminent representative and exponent of that potent new democratic fact in history, our American republic, was Thomas Jefferson. "If Jefferson was wrong, America is wrong; if America is right, Jefferson was right." Lincoln rightly pronounced him the greatest political thinker of our history. The prophetic founders of our federal republic, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, were logically the great peace statesmen of their age. From the time of Jefferson to the time of Woodrow Wilson and the founding of the League of Nations, America and England were the influential centers of the peace movement; and the United States was the precursor of the United World.

THE THOUGHT OF GOD IN OUR HISTORY

AN EPISTLE TO THE AMERICANS

2351.9

By EDWIN D. MEAD

IT were devoutly to be desired that we might look at our history and our politics more religiously. That is what elevates history, the thought of God in history, — the Conscious Law that is king of kings, with increasing purpose moving to divine events; and that is what gives to political action dignity and import. We sometimes smile at the Chinese when they call themselves the "Celestials," — God's own peculiar children; at those old Jews who loved to call themselves "the chosen people"; at Dante laboring to prove by appeal to the miracles in Livy that the Roman nation was the one divinely commissioned nation. Yet it was a great and noble thought. The exclusiveness was not noble; but the fundamental thought of divine calling and commission was sublime. That is what it were to be wished that we might have in this republic, — that we might feel that our State is Church, that God is in our history, that politics is religion, as Moses felt it and Samuel and David and Isaiah. I cannot think that David felt himself doing anything unkingly, writing psalms. I like to read of Solomon taking things out of the priests' hands and saying the prayer himself at the dedication of the Temple. I think it would not have been safe to rebuke Prophet Jeremiah or Prophet Ezekiel for "preaching politics." I think, moreover, that it would not have been safe to rebuke those old Puritan ministers of ours for it. It is a poor, pale, later time that has divorced politics and religion. Almost the whole of Jewish prophecy is politics. Their politics has become our religion. I wish that our own were that. I wish that, when the American preacher

desires to show most plainly the finger of God, he might do as Stephen did, and recount the history of his own people. I think that in some future some apostle to the Americans will write in the same high religious strain of the long line of American patriots and prophets who have greatly kept the faith as the writer of that sublime chapter in the Epistle to the Hebrews chants the fidelity and the vision of the heroic souls of Israel.

Faith, he will say, is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. For by it the elders obtained a good report. By faith Columbus sailed through unknown seas for many days, mid perils of wind and perils of water, mid perils from faint hearts, mid perils from false brethren, and revealed a new world, and died, knowing not what he had seen. By faith Puritanism, beginning even as a grain of mustard seed, brought forth in England Eliot and Hampden and Cromwell and Milton and Vane, and planted New England. By faith the Pilgrim Fathers, when they were called to go out into a place which they should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and they went out, not knowing whither they went. By faith they sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, with Winthrop and Hooker and Roger Williams, heirs with them of the same promise. For they looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But when the *Mayflower* sailed away at the end of the first winter of death, while half their number slept in the graves in the wheatfield, not one went back, no, not one looked back who had set his hand to this plowing. Wherefore justly might they boast that, as one candle lighteth a thousand, so they had shone to this whole

nation; and justly might their brethren write from beyond the sea that the memory of this plantation should never die.

By faith Samuel Adams refused to admit of bondage, and was not afraid of the king's commandment. By faith Washington drew his sword. By faith Jefferson saw that which was invisible, saw that man's right to liberty was divine endowment, and that behind the struggle was the law of Nature and of Nature's God. By faith independence was declared by a nation that was not yet a nation. By faith the farmers stood at Lexington and Bunker Hill, by faith they endured at Valley Forge, by faith they conquered at Yorktown.

Mighty was the faith which worked so potently for us in other lands, — the valiant faith of Burke and Chatham and their peers in the oppressor's very home; the faith of Lafayette and Steuben and Kosciusko, who made our cause their own; of our great First in War when he became our First in Peace, and, with Franklin and Adams and Madison and Hamilton, brought us out of confusion into order.

And what shall I more say? For the time would fail me to speak aright of Lincoln and the noble army of those who redeemed the land from slavery; of Garrison, who worked mightily with the press, and Phillips on the platform, and Parker and Beecher in the pulpit, and Whittier with the song, and Mrs. Stowe with "Uncle Tom," and Sumner in the Senate, and John Brown on the scaffold; of faithful soldiers coming up from lowly homes and lying down in unknown graves; of faithful women giving up brothers and sons and husbands. And some had trial of bonds and imprisonment, in Libby, in Salisbury, in Andersonville, being destitute, afflicted, tormented. These all, having obtained a good report through faith, labored chiefly for our sake. Others labored, and we have entered into the fruits of their labor.

For us Emerson and Longfellow and Lowell and Hawthorne and Whittier have transfigured our story and our life; and for us

Bancroft and Motley and Parkman wrote history. Our founders made us know at the beginning that we may not live for ourselves alone, that nothing human is foreign to us, and that above all nations is humanity. Washington and Franklin and Jefferson were the foremost Peace statesmen of their age, and aspired to make their new nation the inspirer of a new era for mankind. They demanded that war be banished from the earth, and sought to make the United States the prophecy and preparation for the United World. American churches founded the world's first Peace Societies, believing war "inconsistent with the religion of Jesus Christ" and demanding that the kingdoms of this world be made kingdoms of our God. By faith Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, founded the League of Nations, the prayed for Parliament of Man.

Wherefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, that with so great a price our freedom has been purchased, that with so great faith and so high imperatives we are encircled, let us lay aside every weight of selfishness and sloth, and the sins of partisanship and pride that so easily beset us; let us walk worthy of our great inheritance; let us be creditors of the future as we are debtors to the past; and let us know that the spirit of history is the God of nations, whose other name is Justice.

$1,600,000 For New War Monuments.

Would Not a Founders Monument and a Washington Monument Be Better?

By EDWIN D. MEAD

The proposal that the State of Massachusetts appropriate $1,600,000 for two new war monuments seems to many sober citizens preposterous. When the Governor created the committee on the subject last spring, it was to submit a plan for a memorial to the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in the World War. The committee has chosen to expand its function, and submits a plan for a memorial to the men killed in all our wars. Why this omnibus proposal? The service of Massachusetts in the Revolution and the Civil War is already abundantly commemorated; and those are the only two wars that the Commonwealth desires to commemorate impressively. We surely do not desire at this time of day to commemorate our other wars. The war with England in 1812 was certainly not a glorious war; the Mexican war was a distinctly inglorious war; and the Spanish war was unnecessary and unjustifiable. The 1812 war was utterly inconclusive and without result, with not a single point which we entered the war for conceded in the treaty of peace. Our war with Mexico, rightly pronounced by General Grant in his later life "one of the most unjust wars ever waged by a stronger against a weaker people," was condemned as such at the time by every Massachusetts man who is still honored by us, from Daniel Webster down; officially condemned in resolutions, written by Charles Sumner, adopted with practical unanimity by the Massachusetts Legislature. The judgment pronounced on our later war with Spain by James Ford Rhodes, the principal and authoritative historian of the period, and by General Stewart L. Woodford, our minister at Madrid at the time, will not be set aside; and Massachusetts will not forget that her own John D. Long, himself in the cabinet, absolutely disapproved the war and wrote at the time in his diary, since published, that every argument of the President for going into the war seemed to him an argument for keeping out of it. The serious men and women of Massachusetts, sincerely and tenderly as they may remember the courage and suffering of the soldiers, who were not responsible for the conflicts, but bore the brunt of them, will not welcome nor sanction a proposal for a new war memorial so comprehensive as to accommodate or honor those wars.

Massachusetts has not failed in reverence or honor for her heroes of the Revolution and the Civil War. Lexington and Concord have their beautiful memorials; the most conspicuous and perhaps most famous object in the neighborhood of Boston is the Bunker Hill Monument; and the almost equally lofty tower on Dorchester Heights in South Boston commemorates the final success of Washington's siege, with the British evacuation.

In two hundred and more Massachusetts towns are memorials of their heroes of the Civil War. It may be a bronze statue on the Common; it may be a tablet in the town hall or the public library with the honored names inscribed upon it. Whatever it is, it comes much closer to the hearts of the people of Newburyport or Taunton, or Shrewsbury or Sheffield, than would the thought that their boys were commemorated in a commodious common monument in Boston. In Boston the most imposing object on the Common is the Civil War monument on the hill. Yet more impressive is the Shaw Memorial before the State House. At Harvard University is the great Memorial Hall.

These memorials have all been the creations of local devotion and generosity; and that interest and impulse have not failed. Why this strange innovation, this call upon the State to engineer our sentiment? What is there about the World War that commands a novel policy? Is there doubt that our towns and cities and various institutions will act commensurately with obligation and propriety? Harvard has raised a million dollars for a memorial chapel; yesterday an equestrian statue by Dallin was placed before the Cambridge High School in memory of its boys who fell in the war; and every month this town or school reports its pious enterprise. Lowell has dedicated a magnificent memorial auditorium, and certainly should not be called on to contribute for another memorial in Boston. Norwood

has a beautiful hall in memory of her soldiers in all wars. It is proper that Boston should have a becoming memorial, like other places in the State; but let her pay her own bill, according to previous usage. Why call on Hercules?

Has there been any public demand for State action? Every plan submitted has fallen flat. First it was that which is now revived, a great tower in the Charles River Basin; then a Greek temple beside the State House; then a fountain in Copley Square; then a pretentious colonnade in Copley Square; then a marble arch at the head of Commonwealth Avenue by the Public Garden. Some conceded that every plan was somehow good, but conceded it languidly. The tower was splendid, but the purpose seemed incommensurate. A monument in Boston to our part in the World War overtopping the Civil War monument and Bunker Hill Monument, memorials of history of such vastly greater import to Massachusetts, seemed strangely incongruous. It did not touch the popular heart; and it will not touch it.

Nothing in human affairs lends itself so readily to extravagance as military exploit; and in saying this one whose ancestry is in the Lexington of 1775 is not likely to underrate true soldierly valor. The inflation is generally short-lived. Admiral Dewey with some of our crack cruisers sunk a few second-rate Spanish gunboats at Manila; and when he came home New York reared an arch in his honor at Washington Square as big as the Arch of Titus. In Boston itself he was given a "triumph" equal to that of any conquering Caesar returning to Rome from Asia or Gaul. That was within the memory of men now living. How theatrical and juvenile it all seems now! Not one man in a thousand passing the marble arch today knows or asks what it means.

Does Massachusetts at this time want to commemorate the World War to the extent of $1,600,000? It is a bad time to do it. The glamor is passing from that war with startling rapidity. The sympathies of our people in the war were chiefly with the fortunes of England. All three of the responsible English statesmen of 1914, Asquith, Grey and Lloyd George, have publicly declared that they were mistaken about the European situation. Lloyd George spoke for all when he said frankly that all the nations "stumbled and staggered" into the war together. Lord Morley's diary, now published, covering the fortnight before England declared war, with the account of the daily discussion in the cabinet, in which he shared, is an appalling revelation of the uninformed, improvised, hand-to-mouth action in the portentous policies which meant the death of 20,000,000 men. Ludwig's two books have brought Austria and Germany mercilessly to judgment. Our own American scholars have unanswerably exposed the joint culpability of Russia and France. Morley and his close associates left the cabinet. Today his memory is universally honored. Ramsay MacDonald, under almost universal execration, retired from Parliament and public life. Today he is prime minister of Britain, working with our own President and the enlightened statesmen of Europe to cut away the monstrous armaments which have proved the world's menace and not its defense.

For the common lesson is the folly and futility of great armaments and the military system. For generations the military gentlemen have gone on repeating that the way to maintain peace was to prepare for war. The World War was the final and complete answer to that hoary fallacy. Never was such preparedness for war as that of all the nations of Europe in 1914, with their big rival armies and navies, glowering at each other. They prepared for war, and they got what they prepared for.

Does Massachusetts wish to commemorate her part in the terrible blunder? Does she wish to multiply memorials of war at all, when the world's conscience and reason are trying to leave war behind, recognizing with our own Emerson that it belongs to the juvenile stage of human evolution, and mankind is now becoming mature; when our own government has taken the lead in the universal pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy and pledging the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means? It is a time to look forward and not back, to forget the past's blood-rusted tragedies and swing wide the future's portals of humanity and hope.

If it is suggested that the proposed monument is not to our part in the World War, but to the memory of the men who fell in all our wars,—that distinction will not be made in the popular mind. It would always be the World War monument, as the Civil War monument is such. The men who fell in the Civil War and the Revolution are already com-

memorated. This would stand for the others. A leading Boston paper discussing the plan in a long editorial uses the caption, "A State War Memorial," and implies throughout that the plan is simply the revival of the earlier plan. This is the natural and logical view. The critical journal and the uncritical plain people look at it alike; and both are right. It is another drive for the monument for our men who fell in the World War; and the added reference to those in other wars is merely an aim to strengthen the appeal. Let the purpose be dealt with frankly, and not camouflaged.

Frankly it does not appear that our people desire to spend $1,600,000 for this purpose; the only real campaign for it is a Legion campaign. The public apathy is through no lack of proper honor for the men who fell and of sympathy for their circles. There were 2717 Massachusetts men who fell, about one-half the number of those, 5580, who fell in the Civil War. This is, of course, in neither case the complete casualty list. Many died from wounds and sickness; many World War men are still in hospitals. But the number killed in battle was 2717, a mathematical fact not to be ignored in planning enormous and costly monuments. This word is not impertinent nor invidious; it is an appeal for proportion and sobriety. The men were for the most part conscripted men and not volunteers like most of the boys in the war for the Union, a cause so much more sacred and vital to us. But conscription was made the universal rule in 1917; and no one questions the courage or faithfulness of any of these men, conscripts and volunteers alike.

The British Isles had killed in battle in the World War 702,410 men. Many memorials to them have been dedicated in British towns, some of them, as in Edinburgh, costly and imposing monuments, tablets in churches and cathedrals. But a monument in London such as that proposed in Boston would there seem preposterous. It is not the height of the granite pile that measures the depth of feeling. A monument in Boston more pretentious than the simple and dignified cenotaph in Whitehall would be offensively out of keeping. Any monument should be strictly subordinated to our monuments to the Revolution and the Civil War, on Bunker Hill and Boston Common; anything other should never be sanctioned or be urged. The Boston City Council appropriated $75,000 for the Civil War monument on the Common. The scale of expenses is not now what it was half a century ago; but today's appropriation by the City Council should certainly not be double that. Anything more imposing than the Civil War monument—anything like the monstrosity at Kansas City—would be disproportion, ostentation, and impropriety. The State should take no action whatever.

We are living in the morning of the day when the world wakes to the fact that war has been given a place in history which it does not deserve. The war-sick world groans under the awful weight of its war monuments. The time has come to recognize and honor the heroes of Peace. Bravery in battle is not the only fidelity, nor always the most unalloyed, the most consecrated, the most constant or the most necessary. In the age of peace which is now succeeding the glamor of war, other heroisms and endurances for the common welfare will have their proportionate and right recognition. While Massachusetts has yet no old age pension system, to urge a single illustration, neglecting the faithfulness of thousands of unfortunate worthy men and women, is it timely or fitting to multiply our already so numerous and costly war monuments?

The present lavish proposal of $1,600,000 for new war monuments is in startling contrast to the State's parsimony concerning the observance of the Tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts. This was not only a fundamental fact in the history of America, but a momentous event in the history of mankind. Yet the general indifference to it by our officials and our people has been the occasion of astonishment and of reflections upon the State throughout the country. Men of New England descent everywhere are most severe in their criticisms. They say Boston and Massachusetts men today have no appreciation of the ancestors of the New Englanders of the West. It is not true; but we have given them reason to say it. It is now 1930; and the sum-total of the State's appropriations for this great commemoration has been $125,000.

If the State has $1,600,000 to spend for monuments, it can spend it better. I respectfully suggest that one-half of that amount be devoted to a noble monument to Winthrop and the Founders of Massachusetts, which all thoughtful Tercentenary workers unite in urging, a monument as noble as the great Reformation monuments at Worms and Geneva; and

that the other half be devoted to a Massachusetts monument to Washington, to be dedicated at our commemoration of the Washington Bi-centenary in 1932.

Massachusetts is one of the few states where it is fitting and indeed obligatory that a noble Washington monument should be erected in connection with the Bi-centenary. Only New York, where he was inaugurated, and Philadelphia, the chief seat of his administration, have such high credentials as Boston for such a Washington monument. It was John Adams of Massachusetts who at the Congress in Philadelphia in 1775 nominated Washington to the command of the American army then gathered at Cambridge; and on June 17, the very day on which, unknown at Philadelphia, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, that he wrote to his wife at Braintree that Congress had unanimously adopted the motion. It was destined to be John Adams who became vice president of the United States when Washington was president, and then Washington's successor in the presidency; and it was John Hancock of Massachusetts who was president of Congress when Washington was made commander of the army. On July 3, under the historic elm, Washington drew his sword and took command of the army; and until after he had driven the British forces from Boston, in March, 1776, Cambridge was his headquarters, his home in the beautiful mansion which was afterwards the home of Longfellow. His admiration and honor for the people of Massachusetts and for Harvard College had afterwards memorable expression. To Phillips Academy at Andover he had the young men of the Washington family sent from Virginia for their education; and it was to New England that, in the autumn of 1789, he paid his first important official visit after his inauguration as president.

Our Washington monument might well stand upon the suggested island in the Charles River Basin west of the Harvard Bridge. The broad expanse east of the bridge should never be broken. No other city in America, only Hamburg in Europe, has anything of the kind so fine; and it should be jealously guarded from all assaults, such as talk of a bridge cutting it in two. The monument should be so far west of the Harvard Bridge as to be in full view from the great new group of University buildings on the two sides of the river. It might well indeed be based on a generous projection from one of the broad new bridges at Granby or St. Mary's street. The monument might well be like the magnificent marble campanile on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, opposite the Golden Gate, with its beautiful chime. Standing fittingly between Boston and Cambridge, its outlook chamber would command the whole scene of the heroic history of Massachusetts in the Revolution, from Lexington and Concord to Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights, with Washington's headquarters at Cambridge almost at its very foot.

Here too is Berkshire's opportunity. The suggestion that a great war monument in Boston should be supplemented by a small one on Greylock must to most people seem queer, something superfluous and tacked on. Berkshire has a generous number of memorials of the World War already built or building—at Pittsfield, Dalton, North Adams and other places. Why another? Why a State appropriation? But a Berkshire Washington monument would not be a work of supererogation; it would have justification and motive. Rising above Pittsfield and Dalton is the high Washington hill, the old town of Washington, now almost deserted but beautiful for situation, the first town in the country save Washington, N. H.—the one in 1776, the other in 1777—to be given Washington's name. There in the midst of a much greater population than that clustering about Greylock, a population which swells in summer to very large proportions, should be reared Berkshire's monument. Were Winthrop Murray Crane living, he would call half a dozen men together in his Dalton office and settle it in half an hour. It should not be an ostentatious monument, but it should be noble, it would be fitting, it would be one of Berkshire's glories, and it would be forever eloquent.

The Washington Bi-centenary however comes in 1932. The Massachusetts Tercentenary comes in 1930. The memorial for Massachusetts to concentrate her thought upon at this hour is that to her memorable founding and her illustrious founders. It is to this Founders Monument that her people should now direct their reverence, their gratitude, their patriotism, their munificence and their consecration.

Boston, March 20, 1930.

Printed by the Thomas Todd Company, 14 Beacon Street, Boston

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THE MASSACHUSETTS TERCENTENARY

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By EDWIN D. MEAD

Reprinted, revised, from the Boston Transcript

The Massachusetts Tercentenary is at the door. There have been multifarious activities in anticipation of it: but are not the multitudes of our people joining in the swelling outcry justified in their charge that the preparations for the observance of this great historic anniversary are utterly incommensurate with its importance, and that the citizens of Massachusetts generally have seemed strangely indifferent to it? This indifference and inadequacy are in striking contrast to the enthusiasm and liberality of the citizens of Chicago concerning the approaching celebration of their centennial in 1933. The founding of Chicago, the great Western metropolis, of which all Americans are proud, was an insignificant event in our history compared with the founding of Boston and Massachusetts; yet in a single week last spring the energetic business men of Chicago raised $10,000,000 for the preliminary expenses of the preparation for the exposition in celebration of their centennial. Boston is as rich a city as Chicago; its history is vastly more significant; yet what are we doing for the observance of its tercentenary? One of our Boston papers in a leading editorial says: "Inquiries multiply as to the what, when, why, how and where of it all."

Rev. Albert E. Winship, the editor of the New England Journal of Education, who is so great a traveler and has such exceptional opportunities to know the sentiment of the country, says that he never speaks before audiences in any city where he is not greeted by important persons of New England descent, "and everywhere there is severe criticism of the absence of preparation for the Tercentenary. They say it is because Bostonians of today have no appreciation of the ancestors of New Englanders of the West." Unhappily it is a representative and very common utterance. We do not like to believe that it is true; but Boston and Massachusetts cannot permit anybody to believe it is true. Ten million dollars toward preparation for the Tercentenary commemoration matching Chicago's generous public spirit is at this moment a small price for the business and banking men of Boston to pay for an effective answer to this criticism.

It would be wrong not to recognize gratefully the immense amount of earnest work in preparation for the commemoration which has been done by the committees to whom it gravitated and who were devoted and enterprising when others were not enterprising. But this does not meet the situation. This pioneering work should now be supplemented, as we are on the eve of the Tercentenary, by the imprimatur of an honorary committee of the highest dignity — of which Calvin Coolidge might well be the president, Governor Allen and Mayor Curley the joint chairmen, with ex-Governors Foss, Bates, Cox and Fuller, Senators Walsh and Gillett, the Massachusetts Congressmen representing the various sections of the

State, and the Presidents of Harvard University and our other universities and colleges associated with them. Such an organization would give the confidence and make the appeal which are demanded.

But more important is the reconstructed Executive Committee which clearly is immediately demanded. The chairman of the Chicago Committee referred to is the brother of Charles G. Dawes. But for his diplomatic duties, Charles G. Dawes himself would probably have served as chairman. Boston and Massachusetts must act similarly. If Alvan T. Fuller, with his large experience and his great influence with our political and business leaders, would take the chairmanship of the Tercentenary Executive Committee, the public confidence which would instantly result would be worth a million dollars. With him should be associated as Executive Secretary a man like Robert L. O'Brien or George W. Coleman, with a strong staff of his own selection. One man who ought to have place on the committee is John F. Fitzgerald, whose early and late enthusiasm for the cause has been so inspiring and exemplary. Henry I. Harriman, the president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, should be on the committee, and such persons as Mrs. James J. Storrow, Miss Ada L. Comstock, Edward A. Filene, Courtenay Guild, Richard Hooker, John F. Moors, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Henry L. Shattuck, and Allen Forbes.

Most important of all at the moment clearly is the creation of a Finance Committee of the highest character and ability. It is almost incredible that this should not have been done two years ago, at the beginning of the planning. Recriminations about that, however, would be ungracious and useless. The City and the Commonwealth are confronted by a situation, with their reputation and honor at stake. The Tercentenary Committee, at the end of 1929, submits a statement showing that it is practically without funds, and that without a quick supply of $2,000,000 even the modest plans which it has made cannot be carried out. It will appeal to the Legislature for an immediate appropriation of $500,000. It should make a similar appeal to the Boston City Government, for the Tercentenary concerns the City as much as the State. The Boston Chamber of Commerce should take the matter in hand by the appointment of a strong Finance Committee of our commercial and banking leaders, after the manner of Chicago; and no one who knows Boston can doubt that their action would quickly yield the additional million dollars, completing the provision which according to the Tercentenary Committee is required for the immediate exigency.

The time has come for the Press of Boston and the State to take a vastly stronger hand than it has done hitherto in the promotion of the ambitious and fitting observance of the Tercentenary. Were an event approaching this in significance and scope being staged in Chicago or Cleveland, the newspapers of those cities and their respective states would be full of the plans for it and their earnest discussion. A well-directed editorial campaign here could accomplish almost revolutionary results in making our commemoration what it ought to be and rousing the public to the right concern in it.

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Do the people of Boston and Massachusetts always realize

the import of the founding of the City and the Commonwealth in human history? "Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt," Lowell wrote, "the little shipload of outcasts who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 are destined to influence the future of the world." "The history of Massachusetts," wrote Charles Francis Adams, the late president of our Massachusetts Historical Society, "is the record of the gradual and practical development of a political and social truth of the highest importance. Viewed in this light, the passage of the Red Sea was not a more momentous event than the voyage of the Mayflower; and the founding of Boston was fraught with consequences hardly less important than those which resulted from the founding of Rome."

I believe that these high claims are warranted and just. If any are disposed to view them as the glowing periods of a perfervid patriotism, let such turn to the pages of Darwin, who in his "Descent of Man" says: "There is apparently much truth in the belief that the wonderful progress of the United States as well as the characteristics of the people are the results of natural selection; for the more energetic, restless and courageous men from all parts of Europe have emigrated during the last ten or twelve generations to that great country and have there succeeded best. Looking to the distant future, I do not think that Mr. Zincke takes an exaggerated view"; and he proceeded to quote from a book on the United States, then just published, by Rev. Barham Zincke, an eminent English religious and educational teacher, who visited this country just after the Civil War. The chapter on Boston, "the hub of the world," is one of the last in Mr. Zincke's book. Having studied the German and other elements of our mixed race, he was convinced that it was New England which had leavened and must continue to leaven "the whole lump." Of Massachusetts he wrote: "The ideas which have governed the Americans hitherto have been supplied from New England; but Massachusetts has been the wheel within New England, and Boston the wheel within Massachusetts." Contemplating the significance in human history of the great American republic which he had crossed the ocean to visit, he is moved to define it as the culmination of the march of civilization and especially the advance of the Teutonic race. Touching on the immigration of the Saxons and Danes to England and the free institutions which they developed, he continues: "But the great drama was not yet complete. The broad Atlantic had to be crossed. A new world had to be occupied. The English race must itself be sifted, and none but those who have nerve as firm as that of the Pilgrim Fathers can take part in this mighty enterprise." He defines the great Puritan movement into New England as that which was "most enterprising and progressive in the English race, the purest selection of that which was most select." "The like of this has not been done by any other race of men. It is the main stream in the history of man." He concludes with the words which Darwin so impressively cites: "All other series of events, as that which resulted in the culture of the mind of Greece and in the empire of Rome, only appear to have purpose and value when viewed in connection with it or rather as subsidiary to it."

Is our Massachusetts Tercentenary commemoration being staged upon the level of this high note? To many it seems that it is not. Ten million visitors to Massachusetts, it is proclaimed, are expected for the Tercentenary events in 1930. What are they coming to see and hear?

It has been properly decided that our celebration shall not take the form of a great commercial and industrial exposition, after a common fashion. It will be distinctly historical and educational. Yet as we survey our three centuries we may not forget that Massachusetts has been a great industrial state, the very cradle of American industrial life. Boston should not be the center for this recognition. There should be at Lowell, the pioneering center of our textile industry, a comprehensive and splendid cotton exposition covering the history and activities of this great Massachusetts interest, under a commission in which the men of Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford would have place with the Lowell leaders. At Brockton, there should be a magnificent exposition of equal scope of our great distinctive shoe industry, with the cooperation of Lynn and Haverhill and Marlboro. Worcester, with Hopedale, Fitchburg and other manufacturing centers at its doors, is the natural place for the exposition illustrating the iron and machine industries. All of these places are within an hour of Boston; and it would be far more satisfying to visit these expositions outside of Boston than in Boston itself in the congested summer. Salem, older than Boston, already having commemorated her founding, and with a long and varied history and a rare charm which will draw many to her in 1930, should be the center, as indeed she is planning in a large and generous way, for the exposition devoted to our maritime industry and history, with its admirable Marine Museum supplemented for the occasion by a spacious special building; while the invaluable historical collections of her Essex Institute will alone attract thousands of pilgrims. New Bedford should similarly supplement its valuable maritime museum by a spacious building and collection illustrating the whaling life of New Bedford and Nantucket, which constituted so unique a chapter in our Massachusetts history. One of the old whaling ships is piously moored at South Dartmouth, carefully preserved for visitors by one who loves that history; and the inspection of this revered relic would be an interesting episode for the tourist. Commodious launches should make daily trips from South Dartmouth to the island of Cuttyhunk, where Gosnold in 1602 made the first English settlement in New England, marked at its tercentenary by a fitting monument. Hundreds of pilgrims to New Bedford will wish to combine with their visit there a trip to Nantucket by the fine steamer from New Bedford, thus seeing pleasantly both of the historic old Massachusetts whaling towns. They will find Nantucket's own whaling museum ambitiously developing.

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Quaint Provincetown, in whose harbor the Mayflower Compact was signed, and which the Provincetown artists and the Provincetown players have given new fame, should be served during the commemoration summer by a much larger steamer than the ordinary boat; and the Cape Cod train by which the

tourist to Provincetown would go or return would give him a charming glimpse of that characteristic part of Massachusetts.

Plymouth will vie with Salem and Boston in its interest for the visitor concerned with the history of the founding of Massachusetts. Her tercentenary came in 1920; but her appeal is perennial, and the new framing of Plymouth Rock, the improved Pilgrim Hall, and the beautiful new Memorial Hall, enhance her old attraction. There will undoubtedly be some impressive special commemoration at Plymouth in the summer.

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The agricultural interests of Massachusetts will be fittingly presented by the regular Agricultural Fairs at Brockton and Springfield, Worcester and the other State centers. These for this great representative occasion will be much larger than usual, covering at least a fortnight, with many unusual features, and with many conferences both at these fairs and at Horticultural Hall in Boston on the varied agricultural activities and problems of New England. At Horticultural Hall and the Arnold Arboretum throughout the summer there should be a series of special flower shows of broad and beautiful scope.

All these events should be arranged and managed by independent committees, appealing largely to local pride, local responsibility and local support, with slight draft upon the Boston headquarters. Such division of interest and effort is the guarantee of vitality and success. But in all these local enterprises, as in the Tercentenary altogether, the Massachusetts members of the New England Council should earnestly coöperate. Indeed, the whole New England Council should do its uttermost, as its magnificent enterprise and efficiency assure us it will do, to promote the success of the commemoration in every way; for it concerns all New England and offers the greatest opportunity of the century to concentrate the attention of the country on New England, her historical significance and her present interests.

In the promotion of the historical interests of the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts organization will of course enlist the coöperation of the great New England Societies of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities, a coöperation which will be generously given.

The various Ohio Societies of the country will coöperate with our Tercentenary Committee in arranging at old Rutland, "the cradle of Ohio," the commemoration of the pioneering work of Massachusetts in the great work of opening and settling the West in the period immediately following the Revolution.

Important local celebrations should for the most part be limited to those places where local history is a part of State history. There has been much effort, to some it has seemed disproportionate effort, to stir up the different towns of the State to local celebrations in connection with the Tercentenary. Such local historical celebrations are intrinsically of great patriotic and educational value, and some of those announced for next summer are planned with much intelligence and public spirit. But other years would be for many such more timely and propitious; and nothing should be allowed to dissipate attention from the great central features of the State celebration, which is what must primarily appeal to the visitor and to our own people.

In Boston itself should be arranged only those expositions which concern the State's cultural life: 1. Education; 2. Printing and Publishing; 3. Libraries and Literature; 4. Art; 5. History. The great poets of our Golden Age were Boston poets. Boston has been one of the world's great publishing centers. The history of education in Massachusetts, from the founding of the Boston Latin School and Harvard College to the time of Horace Mann and Charles W. Eliot, forms a cardinal chapter in American advance. Massachusetts was the cradle of the public library movement, not only for this country but for the world. Fifty years ago more than half of the public libraries in the United States were in this Commonwealth; and until yesterday the Boston Public Library has been without a peer. There is not today a town in the Commonwealth without a free public library.

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The 1930 Education Exposition, arranged by the State Board of Education and the various college and university boards, with the coöperation of the Boston School Committee, should present comprehensively the whole history and present activities of Massachusetts education. Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Simmons, Boston College, Holy Cross, Clark, Amherst, Williams, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Wheaton, Phillips Academy, Groton and the rest should all have their respective halls, along with the public schools, all vying with each other in enthusiastic emulation in the presentation, by charts, pictures, books and models, of their founding and development. The 1930 convention of the National Education Association should be brought to Boston, to profit by this great Massachusetts Education Exhibit as well as by its coming to stir our pride in its creation and completeness.

In a special fireproof wing to this Education Building it seems to me not impossible that we might see installed for this historic occasion Mr. George A. Plimpton's famous collection of school text-books, the most important collection of this character in existence, representing all the centuries and countries of modern time and covering all departments of education. Mr. Plimpton has been engaged for half his life-time in making this collection, and no other approaches it in extent or value. Mr. Plimpton, the present head of the great educational publishing house of Ginn and Company, is now a resident of New York; but he was a Massachusetts boy, still owns and frequents the old Plimpton home at Walpole, is a graduate of Amherst College, and has been for twenty years the president of its board of trustees. It has been said that his great collection will ultimately be given to the control of Columbia University. But it has also been understood that he has considered its exhibition here for the benefit of Boston and Cambridge scholars before its final disposition; and surely no occasion could be more fitting than this. The matter should certainly be submitted to Mr. Plimpton by the commission on the Education Exposition.

Cambridge has been the great Massachusetts center for beautiful printings from our earliest days down to the time of the University Press, the Riverside Press and the Athenæum Press. Norwood, a notable new center, is not far away. The

Printing Exposition should be in the hands of a committee representing the half dozen great concerns, and should be a comprehensive presentation of the whole history of printing and publishing in Massachusetts and of all the modern processes and machinery for the making and illustrating of books, with the finest presses in operation.

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The Library Exposition, besides picturing our magnificent Massachusetts system, with illustrations of the best libraries in the State, might fittingly embody a presentation of the finest public libraries of the country and of the world, owing their inspiration in no small degree to our pioneering achievements. The 1930 convention of the American Library Association should be invited to hold its sessions in the conference halls of this Library Building. The Literature Exposition should occupy a special section of this exposition; and a notable feature of it should be a spacious hall for the installation of a library made up entirely of the works of Massachusetts authors in every department of literature and science. Such a collection, carefully selected by an expert committee, would by its variety and extent astound many of our own people, as it would stir the pride of all; and at the close of the Tercentenary commemoration it might be distributed to the libraries of our Normal Schools or transferred intact to a chosen place. The whole arrangement and control of this Library Exposition should be placed in the hands of the Massachusetts Library Association, seconded by such splendid local men as the present librarians of the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenæum, the State Library and the Harvard Library.

The Literature Exposition should appropriate special rooms to the memory of Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne and Bryant, the illustrious writers of our Golden Age, with each room furnished with the completest collection of portraits, with shelves of the most valuable editions of their works, and the walls adorned by views of places associated with their works. A special room should be similarly allotted to the Massachusetts historians, from Bradford and Winthrop to Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Parkman and John Fiske; and this room should be duplicated in the History Exposition.

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Were there sufficient time and money for it, large special buildings for these three Expositions should be erected on the Cambridge side of Charles River, where there is much unoccupied land available for such temporary use. The Education Building in such case should be of a permanent character, available for many years to come for periodical educational exhibits and conferences. But anything of this kind would have had to be started a year ago. There is now clearly no time for it. Accommodations must be found in existing quarters. Happily we do not seem to be entirely without resource. The great Cavalry Armory on Commonwealth Avenue, in the Allston section, would furnish good space for the Education and Printing Expositions. It has an enormous floor area, 300 by 200 feet, with a broad gallery equally available for exhibition purposes. A temporary wooden floor

would have to be laid, but that would be neither difficult nor expensive. As the cavalry drill in the summer is chiefly transferred to summer camps, it would seem that the State would willingly give the use of the Armory from June until November.

For the Library Exposition there could be no better situated place than the exhibition halls of the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue, used for so many important exhibits. This has the marked advantage of being close to the Boston Public Library, whose commodious lecture hall would serve well for many conferences. But to secure the accommodations in the Mechanics Building for so long a time, prompt action would be requisite, as these halls are in much demand.

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The History and the Art Expositions would both be in Boston. Both must be in fireproof buildings. A building which would serve admirably for the History Exposition is the fine granite Armory on Columbus Avenue near Park Square. It would probably be generously granted for the purpose by the State. No other exhibit perhaps would make so strong an appeal both to the visiting stranger and to our own citizens. It should illustrate in the completest and most varied manner the whole course of Massachusetts history. There are many collections to draw from. The Massachusetts Historical Society would undoubtedly make liberal contributions from its great store; and so would the Bostonian Society, and the Essex Institute of Salem, and the Antiquarian Society at Worcester. Plymouth, Lexington, Concord and Deerfield would do their part; and portraits and invaluable relics would be loaned by old Massachusetts families. It would be such an exhibit as would make us demand more impatiently and persistently a permanent New England Historical Museum.

The doors of the Boston Art Museum will of course stand invitingly open throughout the Tercentenary summer. But that is not enough. There must be erected on some unoccupied area near it a special fireproof building for a Massachusetts Art Exposition. It must necessarily be essentially a loan exhibit. But for such an occasion loans would be generous; and by loans and otherwise an exposition must be created presenting the work of Massachusetts painters from Copley and Stuart down to the beginning of this twentieth century. Not only should the successive generations of our painters be represented, but also, by engravings, photographs and models, our conspicuous Massachusetts sculptors and architects.

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The massing of all these expositions on Commonwealth, Huntington and Columbus Avenues would have some distinct advantages for the visiting stranger, to whom the geography of Boston is not always an open book. All three avenues radiate from the Common, roughly parallel, easily located, and so related to each other as to make the varied exhibits and activities of the Tercentenary convenient to everybody. Symphony Hall, Mechanics Hall, Horticultural Hall and Jordan Hall, the places of many of the Tercentenary meetings, are all on Huntington Avenue, and the Arena is near by.

Boston in the regard of the whole country holds a pre-eminent place in music. Our Conservatory and our Handel and Haydn Society are known throughout the country, our Symphony Orchestra throughout the world; and among the millions who will come to Boston next year will be thousands of music lovers who will crave the best in music that Boston can give. The "Pop Concerts," which usually end early in the summer, should continue in 1930 into September; and from the first of September until the opening of our regular Symphony season, full symphony concerts should be given twice each week with programs of the best classical music. Throughout the season there should be frequent concerts of the finest character at Jordan Hall; and in September or October there should be two renderings each by the Handel and Haydn Society, perhaps at the Boston Garden, of the "Messiah" and the "Creation," possibly also of "Elijah" and "St. Paul." At stated times throughout the summer the splendid concerts on the Esplanade by the Charles River, recently inaugurated, should be maintained; and there should be frequent band concerts on the Common. Regular organ recitals should be arranged in the churches with the best organs — the First Church, Emmanuel, Trinity, the Old South and the Mission Church. There should be a special organ recital every week at Melrose, whose Memorial Hall contains the finest organ in the country and perhaps in the world. But the central musical feature of the summer should be a great Massachusetts Music Festival, in the Boston Garden, for a fortnight, like the famous Peace Jubilee of 1872. The great chorus should be made up of the choral societies and choirs from all the cities of the State.

A feature of great popular attraction would be the opening of large concert gardens at both the Blue Hill Reservation and Middlesex Fells. They should be provided with good refreshment facilities, with tables and a thousand seats, and with good music at intervals throughout afternoon and evening. This would be a boon to the thousands who will wish to visit those beautiful parks. Such outdoor music is regularly and finely provided for in St. Louis, San Francisco and other American cities, and should be instituted in Boston. Our Tercentenary year is a good time to begin.

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The multitudes who will come to Massachusetts next year, as well as our citizens, will have their minds concentrated on the founding and history of the Commonwealth. Thousands outside the State, especially descendants of New England in the West, think of these things more reverently than many in the State, and will make their stay here a period of serious study. It is our duty to provide the fullest facilities for this. The Harvard Summer School will undoubtedly be given unusual scope and importance, with special preparation for courses on New England history and education. But there must be more popular provision. There must be courses of lectures throughout the whole season by our best available scholars upon the subjects best illustrating the services of Massachusetts to the country and the world; courses of half a dozen lectures each, in the afternoon at the Old South Meeting House, in the evening at Huntington Hall and

Ford Hall. The regular Old South lectures for young people, to which the elders are admitted, will doubtless be devoted in 1930 to the Founding of Massachusetts; and the Old South Association might itself well take in hand, as so pertinent to its vocation, the arrangement of the various historical courses needed. The courses here contemplated are such as the following: The Beginnings of New England, perhaps by Albert Bushnell Hart; Boston in the Revolution, by William Stearns Davis; Boston and Anti-Slavery, by Professor Pearson; The Boston Poets, by Bliss Perry; Massachusetts and Her Historians, by Dr. John F. Jameson; The Maritime History of Massachusetts, by Professor Morison; Boston in the Peace Movement, by Prof. Merle Curti of Smith College, surveying the work of such illustrious leaders in international organization as Noah Worcester, William Ellery Channing, William Ladd, Elihu Burritt, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett Hale, Benjamin F. Trueblood and Edwin Ginn; and Great Men of the Boston Pulpit, from John Cotton to Phillips Brooks, by Rev. Samuel A. Eliot.

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This last subject is of such special importance in connection with the founding of Massachusetts that it should have special and prominent place. Dr. Eliot himself has recently prepared for the Massachusetts Federation of Churches a pamphlet on "The Churches and the Massachusetts Tercentenary," which should have wide circulation. He emphasizes the fundamental fact that the Puritan migration was primarily a religious migration and that spiritual guides animated the whole enterprise. "Was not the Church the center of the New England community?" The founding of Harvard College was inspired by Rev. Thomas Shepard, and "it was another young minister, John Harvard, who gave the infant college a chance to exist." It was founded because its founders dreaded "an illiterate ministry." At the time of the contest for the renewal of the charter in 1685, the petition addressed to the king declared that "Our fathers left their native land, with all the pleasant and desirable things therein, that they and their children might worship God according to the dictates of their consciences." "The important thing," said Professor Morison recently, "is that this community was established by men and women who sought the light of a higher power."

The place and power of the pulpit in our life can be presented in no better way than in a course of Sunday evening lectures on its great representative men. The first, on John Cotton, should be given at the First Church on the Sunday nearest March 22, the date of the sailing from Southampton. John Cotton had come down to preach the farewell sermon to the departing colony. Its subject was "God's Promise to His Plantation"; and it should be distributed in its pamphlet form to all who are present at this meeting at the First Church.

The First Church of Boston, like Boston itself, observes its tercentenary in 1930. The church indeed antedates the town, having been organized while the company was still at Charlestown, on July 30, 1630. Its covenant there and then adopted was so broad and simple that through all the religious changes it has remained the church's covenant to this day: "We, desirous to unite, under the Lord Jesus Christ our head, in

such sort as becometh all those whom he hath redeemed and sanctified to himself, do hereby solemnly and religiously, as in his most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the Gospel, and in all sincere conformity to his holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other, so near as God shall give us grace.'' It would have been well if the Massachusetts churches altogether had always adhered to this simple covenant, or the yet simpler Plymouth Covenant.

At the First Church should also be given the addresses on William Emerson and Edward Everett Hale. The addresses on Increase and Cotton Mather should be given at the Second Church; that on John Harvard at the First Church in Charlestown; that on John Eliot at the First Church in Roxbury; those on Thomas Hooker and Thomas Shepard at the First Church in Cambridge; that on Thomas Prince at the Old South Church; that on Lyman Beecher at Park Street Church; that on Hosea Ballou at the Church of the Redemption; those on Jonathan Mayhew, Channing, Charles Lovell and Theodore Parker at Arlington Street Church; that on James Freeman Clarke at the Church of the Disciples; and that on Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church.

Too warm praise cannot be given the Massachusetts and Boston Federations of Churches, and especially to their devoted secretaries, Mr. Root and Mr. Paine, for the vigor and intelligence with which they are preparing to draw from the Tercentenary its highest lessons. The Order of Service for the Churches, prepared by Rev. Henry Hallam Sanderson, is most impressive. The Church is far ahead of the State in the whole matter of preparing for the Tercentenary.

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The two preëminent commemorative days of the Tercentenary will of course be June 12, the date of Winthrop's arrival at Salem, and September 17, the birthday of Boston. These commemorations with the orations will naturally be at Symphony Hall. The man to whom Massachusetts will naturally turn for the oration June 12, on the significance of Massachusetts in history, is Calvin Coolidge. An equally fitting spokesman for Boston on September 17 would be Bishop Lawrence, Boston boy and Boston man, his whole life identified with the life of the city, today Boston's most illustrious citizen. These meetings also might well be managed, as the most drastic division of labor is now necessary, by the Old South Association; and the musical features, which should be important and impressive, could be entrusted to no better hands than those of Courtenay Guild, the president both of the Handel and Haydn Society and the Apollo Club, whose interest in the worthy observance of the Tercentenary has been so untiring and so intelligent. It is of course to be desired, and rightly to be expected, that the June commemoration be arranged by the State officially, and the September commemoration by the City.

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The exercises at Lexington and Concord on Patriots' Day in 1930 will undoubtedly be of unusual importance as furnishing

perhaps the most striking occasion for commemorating the part of Massachusetts in the Revolution. The contribution of Concord to our intellectual life has been so conspicuous that a Concord Week would be fitting and impressive, with addresses on successive days on Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Alcott, Sanborn, and the Concord School of Philosophy. A similar Cambridge Week would be equally impressive.

Associated with the committee on Historical Lectures should be a special committee for a magnificent historical play or pageant on the Founding of Massachusetts, like the historical plays in England during the last 30 years, at Sherborne, Warwick and elsewhere, and that at our own Plymouth in 1920. Such pageants are most impressive when held in the open. A fitting amphitheater for ours would be some hillside facing the Blue Hills, the haunt of the old Indian tribe whose name was given to the state. Failing such a propitious spot, a suitable place would be the Harvard Stadium. An excellent place would be the natural amphitheater at Franklin Park.

The Harvard Stadium will, of course, throughout the year be the center for the athletic events, with boat races on the adjoining Charles River. Before the opening of the commemoration, regular omnibus boats should be installed for communication with Newton, Cambridge and Watertown.

* * * *

Many of the suggestions here made are not new. Many of them were made by me several months ago, and some of the same and other excellent suggestions have been made by others. Every citizen who has at heart the worthy observance of the Tercentenary, those especially who are concerned responsibly with the historical and educational interests of the State, should now make themselves heard and felt. This summary is for the sake of concentrating attention and rendering possible service to the Program Committee which will be created when the financial provision for the commemoration is made. **Upon that all thought and effort should now be concentrated.** Until $2,000,000 is secured, no important secure steps can be taken.

* * * *

All the necessary things named are for the Tercentenary year itself. There should be in the commemoration the foundation of creations of profound and abiding significance. St. Louis pointed the way in supplementing her great exposition celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase by rearing the noble Jefferson Memorial, ranking with the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial at Washington among our impressive national monuments. Massachusetts is to celebrate a greater event than the Louisiana Purchase; and Boston and Massachusetts must rise commensurately to the occasion.

The three clear prescriptions of the occasion are a noble memorial to the Founders, the proper reconstruction of our State House, and a worthy New England Historical Museum. The first is the joint task of the City and the public; the second is the duty of the Commonwealth; the third must depend on private munificence and public spirit. Our commemoration is alike a Massachusetts and a Boston commemoration; and to the city will accrue in large measure the advantages of

the permanent improvements resulting from the Tercentenary. In providing the place for the Founders Monument, the city may also effect a greatly needed general good. A proper place for the Memorial would be the ground now occupied by the old Ticknor house at the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, with the Union Club on its south and the Claflin Building of Boston University on the east. If the fine old mansion were in its condition of half a century ago, there would be strong artistic and sentimental reasons for its preservation and its conversion to becoming purposes; but its debasement has removed those reasons. The building as it is needs to be removed, in any event. It prevents any full view of the new east wing of the State House, which, if not greatly to be deplored today, would be deplorable tomorrow; and it shuts off dangerously the sight of approaching motors on Beacon Street from drivers up Park Street. With a fine granite wall 20 feet high on the east and south sides of this cleared area, a wall where ivy might grow, as a background, a more fitting place for our Winthrop Memorial could not well be conceived. The completion of this memorial must be the work of years; but the provision of the place by the city might be the work of months, with the place cleared and beautified for the eyes of our visitors in September, 1930. In such a spot, with such a background, two methods of treatment are open to the architect and sculptor, the bold and original treatment in the great new Calvin Monument at Geneva or the ordinary grouping, as in the case of the Luther Monument at Worms. The figures to surround the central Winthrop statue would naturally be Endicott, Dudley, Saltonstall, Cotton, Harvard, Eliot and Vane; and the illustrative bas-reliefs might be set in the wall. An alternative form of the memorial would be a classical building on the line of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, with the statues and bas-reliefs impressively placed within. Whatever the form of the memorial, Brewster and Bradford should be included in it, in reverent recognition that the founding of Plymouth was a sacred part of the founding of Massachusetts.

Boston was the center, in the two centuries following that of its founding, of the three most memorable chapters in our American history — the Revolution, the Anti-slavery movement culminating in the Civil War, and the Golden Age of our literature. All of these should sometime be commemorated in Boston by monumental groups. The first two should be somewhat like our Founders Memorial in character. The Poets' Memorial might rather be a fountain surmounted by the half dozen busts or medallions; and a fitting place would be the center of our enlarged Copley Square. The extension of Copley Square north to Newbury Street must come in no distant future; and when the Copley-Plaza hotel ultimately disappears, which no one would unduly hasten, the south side of the square would be filled by the front of the new Union Station, which at first would have before it the square between the present rear of the hotel and the front of Trinity Court. The Poets' Memorial, treated by a sculptor like our Mr. Dallin, coöperating with such an architect as Ralph Coolidge Henry, who seems latterly to have given more attention than any other to the Copley Square problem, should be a thing of beauty.

One could wish that a body of our best architects might be at this hour empowered to transform Park Square into what it ought to be, a Trafalgar Square for Boston, double its present size. Students of the situation know that this imperative improvement, although costly, would not be difficult; tomorrow the cost might be almost prohibitive. In the center of our transformed Park Square might rise a replica of the famous old St. Botolph's tower in the English Boston, a noble and beautiful bond between the old Boston and the new. The mayor of the old English Boston will certainly be invited to participate in our Tercentenary, as well as the mayors of the English Cambridge, Plymouth, Dorchester and Southampton.

The last named creations are of course for the future. What is not for the future, but for the present, is the creation of our new Adams Square, by the removal of the buildings between Cornhill and Brattle Street, meeting at once the demand of our City Planning Commission for increased traffic accommodation between Scollay Square and Faneuil Hall and the demand so long ignored of a fitting memorial to our two great Massachusetts Presidents. Their statues should stand together at the upper end of the new Adams Square, as the statue of Samuel Adams stands at the lower end, by Faneuil Hall.

* * * *

The present spectacle on Beacon Hill as concerns the State House is depressing and intolerable; and this is the hour for thorough reconstruction. I have recently visited Olympia, the capital of Washington; and in St. Paul I saw the magnificent new Minnesota State House designed by Cass Gilbert. I went to Olympia from Tacoma expressly to see the new Washington capitol and other new state buildings; and the ambition and liberality which mark the action there are a reproach indeed to the pottering here. Washington's old State House was a commodious and creditable building. The new State House alone, a miniature in some measure of the Capitol at Washington, cost $7,000,000; and the new buildings for the courts and other departments are of commensurate dignity and beauty. Yet Washington is a state of slight resources compared with Massachusetts, a state born yesterday, with a population not a third of ours. With an enterprise and pride like theirs, we might have on Beacon Hill, for less than $7,000,000, a reconstructed capitol which would win the admiration of the world; yet with our unique opportunity, we have made there every mistake possible to man, with a result almost incredible. Can the State not at this Tercentenary time redeem itself, or at the new session of the Legislature make an effective start?

There is but one architectural "fixed quantity" in the problem. Reverence and taste both prescribe the preservation of the Bulfinch front; and the two new marble wings, although not in accord with the architect's design, nor with propriety, will not readily be sacrificed. Few students, I think, can believe that the old dome was made by Bulfinch as it is but for lack of resources, the same consideration which ever prevented Wren in London from carrying out his designs as he desired. No good architect scruples to borrow. The Bulfinch front of our State House is almost a replica of the river-front of Somerset House. Can one doubt that Bulfinch would have

liked to make a reduced replica of the dome of St. Paul's? If he had foreseen the present extension of his capitol, he certainly would have done it; for the old dome, besides being artistically incommensurate with the beautiful front, is now utterly out of proportion to the pile. The extension at the rear, never satisfying, cannot be permanent. The State Library, now housed there, must sooner or later have its separate adjoining building. In this we may take a lesson from Sacramento, whose magnificent new State Library beside the capitol puts us to shame.

It is understood in architectural circles that Ralph Adams Cram, today Boston's best known and perhaps most gifted architect, who has long been concerned with the perplexing Beacon Hill problem, has worked out a careful plan for reconstruction. It would be well if this, properly developed, could be placed before our people; and it would be well if two or three of our leading architects, approved by him, could be associated with Mr. Cram on a commission to perfect plans to meet adequately this crying need. It would be well if this could be decreed this winter, and the plans published for our Tercentenary.

This involves much more than an improvement of the State House. It involves a complete transformation of the surroundings. Ultimately and probably soon the entire area between the State House and Joy Street must be taken by the State. At the corner of Beacon and Joy Streets should be built a replica of the beautiful old Hancock house, connected with the west wing of the State House by a fine colonnade, to serve for the offices of the Governor and Council and for State receptions; and at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Joy Streets should be our new State Library. It has recently been well suggested, in connection with talk of a memorial to those who have fallen in our various wars, that as furnishing fitting place for this and other monumental works the State should take the area between the State House and Cambridge Street, bounded on its east and west sides by Bowdoin and Hancock Streets, as a beautiful State House park or garden. As there are few important or expensive buildings on this ground, the cost, shared by the City and the State, would not be prohibitive; and the resulting improvement, from many points of view, would be immense. Fronting this park, on Bowdoin Street, should rise the fine new building for our Supreme Court; and all the surroundings of the park should be commensurately noble.

The assessed valuation of the area here considered, land and buildings, is a little over $2,000,000. The interest and obligation of the State and City in the improvement proposed would seem to be essentially equal. It is a rare and inviting opportunity for private munificence to coöperate. A contribution to it, or to some specific part of it, is peculiarly in line with the purpose of the great White memorial fund of $5,000,000. The income of that fund up to date has been used for purposes which, intrinsically worthy and desirable, have been in the judgment of many precisely such as are forbidden by the terms of the bequest, things which it was the duty of the City itself to provide from taxation. The clear central prescription of the bequest was the beautifying of Boston. The

income of the fund for four years would be $1,000,000. Where could that be more opportunely or fittingly applied than here?

By propitious coincidence, at the moment when this pamphlet goes to print, Mr. Cram gives to the press the outline sketch of his plan for the State House reconstruction. It is a plan for which every citizen of the Commonwealth should be devoutly thankful. Every man of taste and architectural knowledge must recognize that it meets in a masterly way the conditions of the problem; and the Legislature and the public should rise to the occasion. Mr. Cram's concern in the matter is a public blessing. Here is an architect who fifty years from now will be named with Bulfinch and Richardson in the apostolic succession of our great Massachusetts architects. His interest is so timely that it is hardly less than providential; and it may not safely be ignored. In close consideration of the practical problems, and in conference with his chosen associates, he will modify his details; but the main design will not and should not be changed. Should the suggested new State House park be created, the northern façade of this State House, monumentally treated, would be magnificent; and the spacious court provided by the plan would be the ideal place for our Founders Monument.

* * * *

A New England Historical Museum is long overdue. It accuses us that in this matter little Switzerland is so far ahead of us. The National Historical Museum at Zurich has no counterpart in the United States. We have no counterparts even of the Swiss local Historical Museums, at Basel and Berne. Our material is inspiring and extensive; and our pride and ambition ought to be co-extensive. We cannot believe there would be any failure in the generosity of our rich men, when our scholars submit an adequate plan. The commission for such a plan could be created by the joint action of the trustees of Harvard University, Boston University, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. The service of such a Historical Museum for the thousands of students in Boston and Cambridge, as well as for the general New England public, would be incalculable. The building should stand on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, between Harvard and the Institute of Technology, opposite the new buildings of Boston University; and it should be a building as large and magnificent as the great new Field Museum in Chicago.

Only the cornerstone of our New England Historical Museum could be laid in 1930. The worthy reconstruction of our State House can only be decreed this winter. The ground for our Founders Monument can only be cleared for 1930. But these things can be done; and it is in the inauguration of these noble permanent projects that our Massachusetts Tercentenary should have its culmination.

Boston, December 30, 1929.

PRINTED BY THE THOMAS TODD COMPANY
14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

WE BELIEVE!

It is desirable to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony,- one of the momentous events in American history.

The program should be state wide, with as much interest as possible in the other New England states.

There should be adequate and dignified publicity.

An appropriate celebration can be predicated only upon an early and painstaking preparation.

Every person, group, organization, corporation, city and town in New England should be directly interested in, and benefited by, this observance, and should support it from now to the end of 1930.

Not only will a proper observance of this tercentenary be well worth while in enlightening the world as to what we really are, in consequence of the developments of the 300 years, but it will have also a valuable effect in establishing understanding among our own citizens of diverse racial origin and various viewpoints of life, of their relationship and importance to community progress.

The celebration in no sense should be conducted along "world's fair" lines. Excessive expense and impractical plans should be avoided from the start.

The iniative must come, as it has, from private individuals and groups detached as much as possible from partisan politics and private greed.

The actual work cannot be done by any one group, municipality, or other agency, but must be done by having its essential parts committed to the responsible administration of persons and groups competent to perform them, and resolute in purpose to achieve the noblest results.

If the preparation and conduct of the tercentenary observance are worthy of the abilities of Massachusetts men and women, the resulting gain will be many times the necessary investment of time, energy and money. Not merely actual profit in 1930 may be expected, but we may confidently look forward to permanent improvements which will add grace, dignity and power to every community which wholeheartedly enters into the spirit of this commemoration.

New England's contribution to national welfare is magnificent, especially in those things which touch the soul of a people. What we think and do in Massachusetts moulds the minds of millions.

Who can count the number of Americans who have some tie that binds them to New England! Surely the multitude that may visit us in 1930 will feel that they are visiting a motherland!

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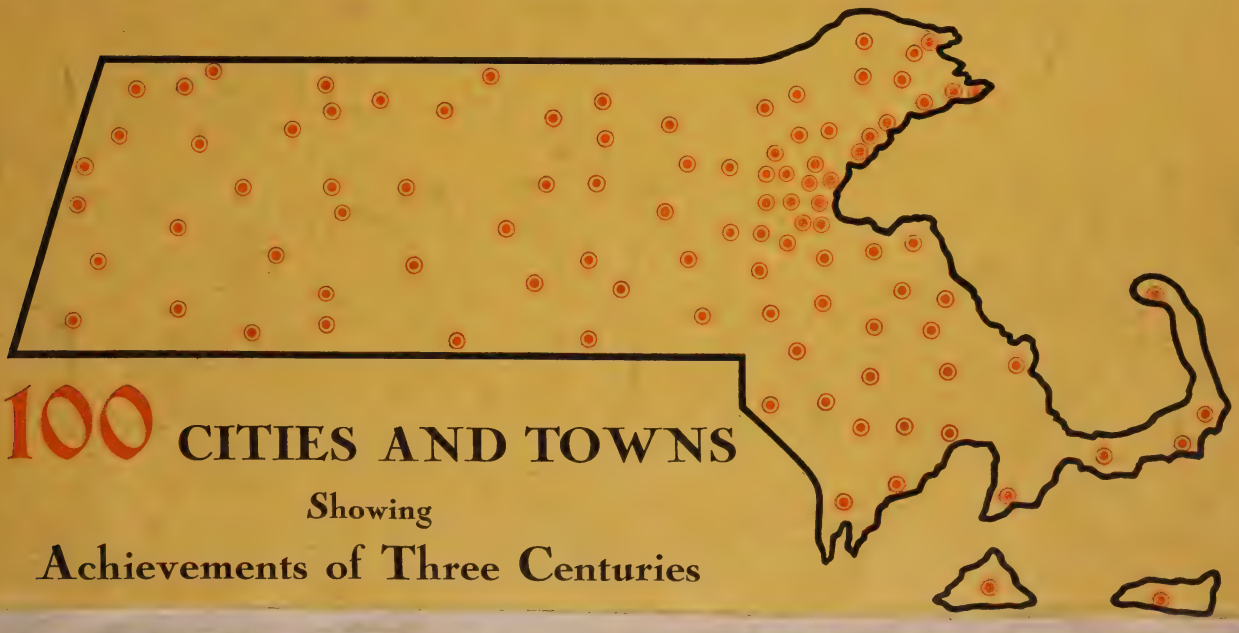

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